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The Courier.

N°. 455. FRIDAY, June 27, 1794. [VOL. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Ordes and Reſolutions, in the ſame Manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Conſultation dated the 6th June, 1794.

ORDERED, that the Editors of the Courier do receive any Advertiſements, the Juſtices may find it neceſſary to publiſh, and that the Paymaſter do diſcharge the Bills for Poſtage when counterſigned by the Clerk to the Juſtices.—ſuch Bills preſented to them monthly for that purpoſe by the Poſtmaſter-General.

A true Extract,
J. WEBBE, Dep. SEC.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ALL Perſons holding Licences for Public Houſes in the Fort or Black Town, are hereby required to deliver up their Licenſes to Theodore Corbett, Thomas Lewin, and George Wynch, Eſquires, Juſtices of the Peace, on or before the 30th Inſtant, conformably to the proviſion of the Act of the 33d of His Majeſty, which requires that all Licences for the Sale of Arrack, or other ſpirituous Liquors, within the ſaid Town, be granted under the Hands and Seals of two or more Juſtices of the Peace, having juriſdiction therein.

Publiſhed by Order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK,
Secretary.

Fort St. George: 7th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice, *that Government have been pleaſed to direct, that the exemption of Sea Cuſtoms on Grain, ſhall be continued till the 1ſt September next, when they will be again impoſed, and collected as uſual.*

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Revenue.

WILLIAM HARRIN[illegible]

Fort St. George, 7th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Clauſes of the late Act of Parliament, which regard the freighting of the Goods of Individuals, from India to England, upon the Company's Tonnage, are publiſhed for general information:

81. PROVIDED alſo, and be it further enacted, that during the continuance of the ſaid excluſive Trade in the ſaid Company, ſubject as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful, for any of his Majeſty's Subjects reſident in Great Britain, or in any other Part of his Majeſty's European Dominions, to export, on their own proper Riſk and Account, in the Ships of the ſaid Company, or in Ships freighted by them, from the Port of London, to any of the ports or places uſually viſited by the Ships of the ſaid Company, on the ſeveral Coaſts of Malabar, Coromandel, or in the Bay of Bengal, in the Eaſt-Indies, or the Iſland of Sumatra, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the ſaid Dominions, ſave and except as is hereinafter otherwiſe ſpecially provided, and that in like manner, it ſhall and may be lawful, to, and for any of his Majeſty's Subjects in the Civil Service of the ſaid Company, in India, or being by leave or licence of the ſaid Company, or under their protection, as Merchants reſident in India reſpectively, to conſign and put on Board the Ships of the ſaid Company, or in Ships freighted by them bound to Great Britain, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, ſave and except alſo as is by this Act otherwiſe ſpecially provded, in order to the ſame being imported, on the Riſk and Account of the Owners thereof, at the Port of London, under the Regulations hereinafter ſpecified and contained.

87. AND inaſmuch as the enſuring to private Merchants and Manufacturers, the certain and ample means of exporting their Merchandize to the Eaſt-Indies, and importing the returns for the ſame, and other Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes allowed by this Act, at reaſonable rates of Freight, may eſſentially conduce to the advancement of the Trade and Navigation of theſe Kingdoms; be it further enacted. That the ſaid Company ſhall, in the proper Seaſon of every Year, provide, and appropriate Three Thouſand Tons of Shipping at the leaſt, for the ſpecific purpoſes of carrying to the Eaſt-Indies ſuch Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, as may be lawfully exported thither by Individuals, and for bringing back from thence, as well the returns of the ſame, as likewiſe the Goods of other perſons entitled to import the ſame into this Kingdom by virtue of this Act; and if the ſaid quantity of Tonnage ſhall be found inſufficient, or ſhall be found to be more than ſhall be ſufficient for the Carriage of the ſaid private Trade, Export, or Import, the ſaid Company ſhall from time to time, find and provide ſuch an additional quantity of Tonnage, or leſſen the quantity of Tonnage to be provided for the Carriage of the ſaid Private Trade, as the Board of Commiſſioners for the affairs of India ſhall, upon any repreſentation made to them from time to time, order and direct.

89. PROVIDED alſo, and be it further enacted, That the ſaid Company ſhall be entitled to charge and recover, from the Owners of Goods imported or exported in private trade, ſuch rates of freight for the carriage thereof as are hereinafter ſpecified, and not any higher rate or rates, any law or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding; (that is to ſay) for the carriage of any Goods from Great Britain, to any port or place in the Eaſt Indies, in time of peace after the rate of Five pounds per Ton, and for the carriage of any goods from any part of the Eaſt Indies to Great Britain, after the rate of Fifteen pounds per Ton, computing ſuch tonnage in the ſame manner as the tonnage of Goods ſhipped by the ſaid Company on their own account, and that in times of war, or preparations of war, between Great Britain and any other European Power or State, or when any circumſtances incidental to war, or preparations for war, ſhall happen, whereby an increaſe in the rates of freight, payable by the ſaid Company, ſhall become unavoidable, then or as long as ſuch war, or preparations, or other circumſtances ſhall continue, the ſaid Company ſhall be entitled to charge and recover for the Carriage of the ſaid private trade, additional rates of freight after a due proportion to the additional rates of Tonnage, which ſhall be paid by the ſaid Company for the hire of ſhips for their own trade, and at or after no higher rate or proportion.

93. PROVIDED alſo, and be it further enacted, That all perſons intending to export any Goods from any port or place in the Eaſt Indies, to Great Britain, ſhall ſignify the ſame by notice in writing to the chief Secretary [illegible] Preſidency in India, wherein the ſame are to be [illegible], or to ſuch perſon as ſhall be ſpecially authorized to receive the ſame by the reſpective Governments abroad, within a reaſonable and convenient time, to be limitted by the ſaid reſpective Governments for that purpoſe, in which, notice ſhall be ſpecified the ſorts and quantities of Goods intended to be ſhipped, the quantity of tonnage required, and the period when the Goods will be ready to be put on board; and that every perſon giving ſuch notice ſhall make a Depoſit at the Treaſury of ſuch Preſidency or Settlement reſpectively of the whole amount of the freight, upon the quantity of the tonnage ſpecified in the ſaid notice, or otherwiſe give ſuch reaſonable ſecurity for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf, as the ſaid reſpective Governments ſhall require; and if any of the perſons giving ſuch notice, ſhall not provide his or their Goods to be ſhipped within the time or times therein ſpecified for that purpoſe, their depoſits made, or ſecurities given for the freight, ſhall be forfeited to the ſaid Company.

94. PROVIDED alſo, and be it further enacted, That if any vacant tonnage ſhall remain, not engaged by individuals, either in Great Britain or the Eaſt-Indies, after the times limited for giving ſuch notices reſpectively, the ſaid tonnage, together with any other vacant tonnage occaſioned by the failure or default of any perſon or perſons in the delivery of their Goods, within the period ſpecified in their notices for that purpoſe, ſhall and may be occupied by the Goods of the ſaid Company, without any allowance to the perſons making ſuch default in reſpect thereof; and that if the whole quantity of tonnage required for private trade in any year, either in Great Britain or the Eaſt-Indies, ſhall exceed the whole quantity to be provided for private trade, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, in ſuch year reſpectively, in that caſe the whole of the tonnage provided, ſhall be impartially diſtributed amongſt the parties requiring the ſame, in proportion to the quantities ſpecified in their reſpective notices; and that on every ſuch occaſion, the ſaid diſtribution ſhall be made with all convenient diſpatch, and the quantity of tonnage appertaining to each of the perſons entitled thereto ſhall be notified to them reſpectively by the ſaid Secretary or other proper officer in writing, ſeven clear days at the leaſt antecedent to the day appointed for making the depoſit, or giving ſecurity for the ſaid freight, in the manner before directed.

103. PROVIDED alſo, and be it further enacted, that previous to the ſhipping of any Goods under the authority of this act, by private Merchants or Manufacturers; the ſame ſhall be duly regiſtered in Books, kept by the ſaid Company for regiſtering private Trade Goods, in which regiſtry ſhall be deſcribed, the marks and numbers of each bale or package of Goods ſo ſhipped, and the amount of the Tonnage of all the Goods, ſhipped by each Merchant or Manufacturer; and an order or licence in writing ſhall be given, under the hand of the proper officer of the ſaid Company, for the ſhipping of ſuch Goods; and all Goods which ſhall be ſhipped either in London or the Eaſt-Indies, without [illegible] regiſtered ſhall be conſidered as [illegible] ſhipped, and the ſaid Goods ſhall be ſubject to ſuch ſeizure and forfeiture, and the Owners, Shippers, and Agents concerned therein, to ſuch forfeitures and penalties, as any perſon ſhall be ſubject to by law for carrying on Trade to or from the Eaſt Indies without the ſaid Company's licences.

Individuals are hereby adviſed that notices conformable to the 93d Clauſe for the returning ſhips of 1794-5, will be received at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on or before the 25th April.

In conſequence of the extraordinary expences ariſing from the the war, the Honorable Court of Directors have increaſed the freight homeward for private Goods to £. 22 10 per Ton.

It is left to the option of each individual either to depoſit the freight for the Goods here, or to name the Securities for the payment there of in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf: And the notice muſt ſpecify, which option he may make. In the latter caſe he muſt ſend in the declaration of the ſecurity ſignifying his aſſent.

The freight is to be underſtood as a conſideration for the carriage of the Goods only, from the place where the ſhip may be lying at the time of the Goods being put on board. The expence of tranſportation to the ſhips muſt alſo be defrayed by the Shippers as uſual.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Trade.

T. CHASE, SECRETARY.

Madras: 23d June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Preſident and Members of the Board of Trade, will pay a premium of ten Pagodas to any Boat Owner, who will bring his Boat in good condition and properly manned to Madras, from the 1ſt, to the 15th July next, and that the regulated hire of this Port for the work performed by each Boat, ſo brought here, will be paid into the hands of the reſpective head Boat-men together with daily Batta, to the whole of the Crews to each Boat, from the day ſuch Boat is engaged in the public Service, until its departure from Madras.

By order of the Preſident and Members of the Board of Trade.

T. CHASE, Sec.

Fort St. George: 23d June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Aurovlandon Moodelly,
verſus.
Simaun,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 30th inſtant, will be Sold by Outcry on the Premiſes, between four and ſix in the afternoon, One Houſe, and two Grounds, ſituated in Peddo Naick's Pettah, to the Southward of the Arrack Godown facing the Bounds hedge, adjoining to the Houſe of Tanapillay. The Houſe and Ground meaſuring 60 feet by 26½, and the Ground adjoining meaſuring 27 feet by 10 or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant, and Seized by the order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, the Conditions of Sale as uſual.

(Signed) GEO. WEBSTER,
Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 20th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Auroolanda Moodelly,
verſus
Myla Aulaſoo.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tueſday the 1ſt Day of July next, will be Sold by Outcry on the Premiſes, between four and ſix in the Afternoon, one Houſe and Ground, ſituated in Peddo Naick's Pettah, to the Southward of the Arrack Godown, facing the Bound's Hedge, adjoining to the Houſe of Sydaupettah Mootteapah Chitty, meaſuring 60 Feet, by 29¾ or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendant, and ſeized by Order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.

The Conditions of ſale as uſual.

(Signed) GEO. WEBSTER,
Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 2[illegible] June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's [illegible] the Honorable the Mayor's Court, [illegible] Adminiſtration, to the Eſtate and Effects of Cootumbaukum Vencatachella Moodelliar, deceaſed, to be granted to Tangamummah, as Widow, and Relict of the ſaid deceaſed.

WHITE, AND RICKETS, Proctors.

Fort St. George: 24th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made, before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraſpatnam, for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of James Mayo, deceaſed, to be granted to Henry Hall, and William John Chater, to the former as friend, and to the latter as friend and late Attorney of the ſaid deceaſed.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: June 17th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court of Madraſpatnam, for Letters of Adminiſtration to be granted to Myla Nineapah Moodelliar, of the Eſtate and Effects of Cotta Bauloo Chitty, deceaſed, as Mortgage Bond Creditor to the ſaid deceaſed.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

TOWN-HALL, June 17, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraſpatnam, for Letters of Adminiſtration, to the Eſtate and Effects of Mr. John Robſon, late of Cocanade, deceaſed, to be granted to Meſſrs. Thomas Stephens, and William Cockell, of Madras, Merchants, and Meſſrs. Richard Ramſay, and William Anderſon, of Cocanade, Merchants, at the requeſt of Creditors, and as Friends of the ſaid Deceaſed.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 17th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Adminiſtration, to the Eſtate and Effects of Archibald Mac Millan, deceaſed, to be granted to the Honorable Baſil Cockrane, as Bond Creditor to the ſaid Deceaſed.

J. S. HALL,
Proctor.

Fort St. George: 17th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made, before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Coyumbadoo Narrain Pillay, deceaſed, to be granted to Chittatoor Yagambra Moodely, as Friend, and principle Mortgage Bond Creditor to the ſaid Deceaſed.

J. S. HALL,
Proctor.

Fort St. George: 17th June, 1794.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

FIVE Shroud Hawſers, of 8 and 8½ Inches.
Sixteen Coils of 2½ Inch. Rope and Ratline Stuff.

Enquire of Meſſrs. Brown, and Aſhton, Court Street.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 1794.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares, or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1 Prize	of	Star Pags. 10,000	
2 Do.	of	2,500 each	5,000
4 Do.	of	1,000	4,000
8 Do.	of	500	4,000
18 Do.	of	250	4,500
40 Do.	of	100	4,000
80 Do.	of	50	4,000
2950 Do.	of	20	59,000
1 Prize allotted to the firſt drawn Ticket,			500
1 Do. allotted to the laſt drawn Ticket,			5,000
Star Pagodas,			100,000

3105 Prizes
6895

10,000 Tickets

The Tickets will be ready for Sale at Mr. Caſſin's Office in the Exchange, on the 1ſt of May, and at the Houſe of Meſſrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at Calcutta, on the 1ſt of June ne[illegible]

The Drawing will commence the 15th Se[illegible]tember next, and the [illegible] commence at Calcutta in 45 Days, and Madras in 30 Days, after the Drawing is over, deducting the 10 per Cent. for Expences as uſual.

PASSAGE OR FREIGHT FOR EUROPE

THE Sugar Cane, Captain Muſgrave, immediately expected from Culcutta, will ſail, direct for England—ſhe is a remarkably faſt ſailer, and has elegant and commodious accomodations for Paſſengers, and is in every reſpect a well-found Veſſel.

Further Particulars will be advertiſed at a future day, and any Commiſſions for the Captain will be received at the Office of the Courier.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Gentlemen who undertook to collect, and take charge of the money Subſcribed to the Family of the late Enſign Todd, finding it impoſſible to apply to individuals for the amount of their Subſcriptions, owing to the numberleſs removals of Officers from the Corps in which they then ſtood, requeſts thoſe Gentlemen who have not already done ſo, will have the goodneſs to order their Agents, or Friends, to pay the amount into the hands of Meſſrs. Tulloh, Jervis, and Brodie, at Madras, who are duly authorized to receive and give acquittals for ſuch money.

Pondicherry, June 10th, 1794

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Committee of Proprietors of the Pantheon give Notice, that they are willing to receive Propoſals in writing until the 3d of July, for diſpoſing of one or two portions of Ground, on each ſide of the Pantheon, (each lot conſiſting of between ſeven and eight Cawnies) including the buildings thereon at preſent.

Further Particulars reſpecting the quantity, and ſituation of the Ground, may be known by applying to the Secretary.

S. R. LUSHINGTON, Sec.

Pantheon, June 19th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ONE of Captain Moffin's Officers having received in the River Hughly, on board the ſhip Princeſſe Frederica, four Bengal large Straw Matts, in two bundles, without mark, the Chief and Second Officer not proceeding in the ſhip, Capt. M. could never learn who ſent thoſe Matts, or whom they were for. Capt. M. has therefore delivered them to Mr. Chriſtiani, with inſtructions to deliver them to any one proving himſelf owner thereof; and paying the charges, Freight, Advertiſements &c. &c. and to keep them for two months, if nobody claims the Matts, then to diſpoſe of them.

Fort St. George: 12th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to the Eſtate of the late Lieut. and Commiſſary Andrew O'Beirne, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the amount of their reſpective debts, to Captain J. A. Tanner, who has taken charge of his Effects, as Commanding Officer of Artillery, at Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly, 31ſt May, 1794.

MR. JAMES DOBBIN,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that he has juſt laid in a ſmall ſupply of real genuine FRENCH CLARET, which he can warrant to be good, and which, for the ſake of Ready Money, he is ſelling at his Godown in the Fort at the reduced Price of five and a half Pagodas per Dozen.

MR. CHATER,

HAS for Sale, the following Liquors—
Old Madeira—at 4 Pagodas per Dozen.
Warranted French Claret—at 5 Pags. per Dozen.
Fine Ale—at 2½ Pagodas per Dozen.
Europe Orange Shrub, in quaſt Bottles, 8 do. do.
A few Leaguers of Arrack, at 60 Pagodas the Leaguer, of 150 Gallons.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ENGLISH CANVAS,

OF different Numbers, and of the beſt Quality, at nine Pagodas per Bolt.
Enquire of Mr. Jones, at the Beach.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons having Claims on the Eſtate of Lieutenant Campbell Getty, of His Majeſty's 72d Regiment, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſend in the ſame, to Doctor Thomas Brown, 72d Regiment, as Executor to the Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Deceaſed, on or before the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1794; as applications after that Date, cannot be attended to—and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to pay the amount to the above mentioned Executor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Captain Lachlan Mackinnon, deceaſed, having been granted to Captain Donald Macdonald—all Perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts, to Meſſrs. TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE, Attornies to the Adminiſtrator—and thoſe who have any Claims on the Eſtate, are requeſted to ſtate them to theſe Gentlemen, in the courſe of three Months from this Date.

Fort St. George: 16th June, 1794.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON,

HAVE the Pleaſure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have juſt received from the American Ship Arethuſa, ſome very Superb Setts of QUEEN's WARE, which is now for Sale at their Shop, next Door to the Mayor's Court, Fort St. George.

THE TABLE SETTS

Contain Tureens with Covers and Diſhes,
Diſhes of all Sizes,
Curry Diſhes and Covers,
Sauce Tureens and Covers,
Table, Soup, and Breakfaſt Plates,
Sauce Boats, Sallad Diſhes &c.

THE DESERT SETTS

Contain Fruit Baſkets, and
Plates of various Shapes and Sizes.

THE TEA SETTS

Contain every thing neceſſary for Breakfaſt, or Tea.

The whole forming the moſt Sumptuous and elegant Setts that were ever brought to India.

ALSO

A quantity of Black Hatts and Bands, at the following reduced Prizes—viz.

Common Sort,	- -	2 Pagodas each,
Fine Sort,	- - -	2½ Pagodas each,
Superfine Sort.	-	2¾ Pagodas each,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

BY BROWN AND ASHTON.

French Claret of a very Superior Quality at 6 Pagodas per Dozen,

Very fine do.	at	5½
Do. do.	at	4½
Do. do.	at	3½
Engliſh Claret firſt Growth,	at	8½
Do. do.	at	7½
Gin in Large Caſes	at	7½
Do. in ſmall, do.		4½

Meſſrs. Brown and Aſhton have the Pleaſure to inform the Public that their firſt quality of French Claret, at 6 Pagodas per Dozen, gives univerſal ſatisfaction,

MR. WATERS,

AT HIS GODOWNS IN COURT HOUSE STREET.

IS continuing to ſell his Gin of a very ſuperior quality, in quantities of not leſs then five Caſes, at the very low price of 4½ Star Pagodas per Caſe, for thoſe containing 12 Bottles, and 7½ per caſe for thoſe containing 15 Bottles, and he finds a rapid Sale at theſe Prices.

He has alſo laid in a quantity of fine Jamaica Rum, in Bottles, which he is ſelling at 4½ Pagodas per Dozen, in quantity of not leſs then 12 Dozen.

AND

He has alſo remaining a few Cheſts, of Engliſh Claret, at 9 Pagodas per dozen. and ſome excellent Vin de Grave, at 5 Pagodas per dozen.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Order of Meſſrs. Chaſe, Sewell, and Chaſe, and Hugh Boyd, Eſquire, Prize Agents.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY R. and J. HENDERSON,

AT THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,

On the Beach,

On Saturday next the 28th Inſtant,

At 12 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

THE good Brig L'Olivette, about one Hundred Tons Burthen, coppered and a prime Sailer, Prize to a Squadron of His Majeſty's Ships, under the Command of Capt. Newcome.

A Liſt of her Stores to be ſeen on Application to R. and J Henderſon.

The ſame day will be ſold at the Sea-Gate, the undermentioned Articles, from the above Prize.

2 Nine Inch Hawſers,
1 Five do.
1 Seven do.
2 Caſks and 8 ſmall Bags of Salt,
1 Do. of Oil,
3 Iron Kettles,
7 Grind Stones,
1 Anchor, broken,
6 Elephants Teeth.
10 Bags of Gun-powder,
2 Spars,
2 Gun Rammerheads,
1 Do. Screw,
15 Skains of Twine,
1 Match,
4 Laſcars Trunks,
10 Empty Caſks,
3 Compaſſes,
1 Hand Saw,
1 Piece Lead Sheet, and
Some Carpenter's Tools.

JAMES BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public. that, in order to clear his Shop for a new Inveſtment, he has reſolved to ſell the remains of his late valuable Inveſtment, (which arrived in March laſt, on the American Ship John)—which will be ſold at his Shop, next Door to the Mayor's Court. by Public Outcry, by R. and J. HENDERSON, on Monday next, the 30th Inſtant, at eleven o'Clock, and the following Days.—Particulars are ſtated in the Courier of the 13th, and Catalogues will be diſtributed in the Settlement.

Conditions of Sale are exhibited in Mr. BROWN'S Shop, previous to the Sale beginning.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On Tueſday next the 1ſt of July,

At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,

SIX Hundred Pieces of Ventepollam Handkerchiefs, 25 and 30 Pur[illegible]bans—Seventy-three Pieces of Chintz—Thirty Dozen Maſulipatam Stuff—Three Pair plated Pillar Shades—One Silver Bread Baſket—One Pair of Silver Curry Diſhes,—One Do. Saucepan—Two Toaſting Forks—Seven Table Spoons—One Cruet Stand—a handſome Hand Organ—a Duck Gun, by Twigg—One Pair Shades and a Chair Pallenkeen &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN Elegant Curricle, Europe made; ſeveral Setts of Cotton Screws, ſome Caſks of Europe Butter.
Enquire of R. and J. Henderſon.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

JUNE 27, 1794.

YESTERDAY morning, the following Ships, compoſing the CHINA FLEET, lately arrived from Bombay, weighed Anchor, and proceeded on their Voyage, under Convoy of the Honorable Company's Frigate, the Bombay, Commanded by Commodore Pigot, and the Swift, formerly the Bien Amie, Captain Hardie.

SHIPS, AND COMMANDERS.

Lowajee Family—Capt.	Mc'Intoſh,
Anna	Horne,
Milford	Egan,
Upton Caſtle	Thomas,
Jehangeer	Dennis,
Travancore	Froſt,
Tazbux	Stone,
Hornby	Scott,

AND

Catron ——— Capt. Simpſon,

For the laſt three days the Public has been amuſed with a report of the Arrival of an Overland Packet, which was ingeniouſly rumoured to be charged with much Intelligence, various and extraordinary; but founded, as it would appear on enquiry,—in Imagination, and propagated in pleaſant raillery of the exiſtent curioſity of the day. However difficult of belief ſome of the pretended Facts related might ſeem, yet your lively and all-credulous Politicians imbibed not only the Tale of Wonders, but attempted to account for it—with whom, "the Impediments in fancys Courſe, were motives of more fancy."

It will not be ungratifying for thoſe who have Friends embarked on the Princeſs Amelia, Francis, and Berrington, Indiamen, to learn that thoſe ſhips paſſed the Cape, all well, early in the month of February.

Seldom at any former ſeaſon have the Land-winds, been ſo powerful as in the paſt week—the pernicious effects of which have been generally experienced at the Preſidency.

Several ſhips during the laſt three or four days, have been taken up for the enſuing ſervice—and every things ſeems to "bear *chearful* note of Preparation".

The *expected* arrival of the coming fleet has produced already, one very happy effect—an increaſed price in every article of proviſion. If the *expectation* only of the fleet, can work ſuch plenty to the dealers in eatables, what an *harveſt* will the *reality* be?

Whilſt the price of almoſt all other articles increaſeth,—it is with much pleaſure we obſerve, that *rice*(the principal part of the native's diet,) continueth very moderate.—While the neceſſaries of life are reaſonable, the ſuperfluities and luxuries of it, tho' dear, are but a ſecondary conſideration.

By letters from Calcutta we are ſorry to learn that the *Sugar Cane*, Captain Muſgrave, which was mentioned in our laſt, as daily to be expected, at this Port, has been obliged to put back, through ſtreſs of weather, having been previouſly diſmaſted. From this unfortunate accident it is ſuppoſed that ſhe will not be able to reach Madras before the end of the next month.

The Suſannah Amelia, Captain Lightburne, and the Sophia Maria, Captain Hoffland, arrived on the 19th Inſtant, the former from Atcheen, and the latter from the Northward.

The Fort Lewis, Captain Lindſay, ſailed yeſterday for Manilla, accompanied by the China Fleet.

On Monday the 9th inſtant, accounts were received in Calcutta, from Cantai, announcing the arrival of the Nancy Packet, Captain Duncan, in Ballaſore roads, on the 4th curt. But unfortunately, meeting with no Pilot, Mr. Hamilton, the ſecond officer of the Nancy, was diſpatched in the ſhip's yawl to Ingellee Creek, to look for one: in this attempt, the weather proving boiſterous, the boat was unluckily overſet, and [illegible] only ſurvived to reach the ſhore, which they gained near Cantai.

The packet, according to the account of theſe two Survivors, ſailed from the Downs, on the 27th of December, and touched at St. Helena to [illegible] and ſome ſtores, which ſhe had on board conſigned to that Iſland. There they found Admiral Cornwallis on board the Minerva, homeward bound. The Nancy left the Iſland on the 21ſt of March.

From the date at which the Nancy left England, we cannot expect to have any freſh public news by this conveyance, although we have reaſon to believe ſhe has on board ſeveral large packets of private letters.

The delay in the receipt of the private letters on board the Nancy is much regretted; but we are ſorry to add that apprehenſions are entertained for the ſafety of the ſhip: nor are theſe fears altogether without foundation, for the weather in Balaſore Roads, is ſo extremely boiſterous in the months of May and June, that ſhips coming in, eſpecially from Europe, as being unacquainted with the dangers and difficulties of the ſituation, ſtand more in need of aſſiſtance of pilots, and, without them, are expoſed to the moſt iminent hazard.

Private letters from Calcutta, received yeſterday, rather add to, than diminiſh the Apprehenſions entertained for the ſafety of the Nancy Packet; for they confirm the Intelligence conveyed through the ASIATIC MIRROR immediately preceeding.

His Majeſty's 77th regiment, left the garriſon of Bombay for cantonments on the 1ſt inſtant, they are preparing for immediate ſervice.

The ſhips York and Liverpool, ſailed from Bombay for Madras on the 2d inſtant.

On his Majeſty's Birth day, the Officers of the 76th, gave a dinner to the general and brigade ſtaff, at the Calcutta Theatre.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. *By Colonel Brathwaite,*

19th JUNE, 1794.

Lieutenant Thomas Frafer, to be employed on Foreign Service, with the Flank Company to which he belongs, without prejudice to his prefent Appointment, as Secretary to Colonel Frafer.

Lieutenant Berkley, of the 11th Native Battalion, to act for Lieutenant Frafer, as Secretary, during his Abfence.

In confequence of the very improper Conduct of Seid Jemaul, Jemidar, of the 10th Native Battalion, during his Refidence at Bombay, the Honorable the Prefident in Council, has been pleafed to refolve, that he fhall be difmiffed the Honorable Company's Service, and he is hereby difmiffed accordingly.

19th June, 1794.

A Detail of one Subaltern, two Non-Commiffioned Officers, and twelve Matroffes, with one Syrang, two Tindals, and thirty Gun-Lafcars, from the Company of Artillery at Trichinopoly, to repair to Pallamcottah for the purpofe of furveying, and proving the Ordnance at that Station; the Party to return to Trichinopoly on this Service being completed;—the Officer commanding the Army, on this Coaft, will direct the neceffary inftructions to be given to the Officer, who proceeds on this Service,

22d June, 1794.

A General Court Martial, confifting of a Field Officer, Prefident, and 14 Members, to be affembled at Wallajahbad, on Monday the 7th July, for the Trial of fuch Prifoners as fhall be brought before it.

MAJOR SHAW PRESIDENT.

The Members to be furnifhed as follows:—One Captain, and two Subalterns from the 72d Regiment, at Wallajahbad, and the remainder from the Encampment at Sheveram;—The two Junior Members to be in waiting.

Prifoners and Evidences are to be acquainted and to attend.

Lift of the Evidences, alfo the Names, Rank, and Date of Rank of the Members, to be fent to Lieutenant Handafyde, Judge Advocate.

Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage, being placed in the Command of Tanjore—This Station is to be confidered in confequence, as the Head Quarters of the 1ft Native Brigade.

THEATRE.

The two after—pieces, of Lethe, and the Apprentice, are in Rehearfal, and with promife for early Reprefentation; the Comic Mufe is to be confoled in the abfence of our valuable verfatile Performer, by a Gentleman of merited Celebrity, who will perform the Character of Lord Chalkftone.

A Tragedy was intended, but feafonably poftponed till the Theatric Atmofphere fhall become lefs melting.

THE MARKET.

A CORRECT STA[illegible], REVISED BY THE PRINCIPAL MERC[illegible]NTS.

Patcherie Rice,	85 Pagodas per Garce.
Firft Cargo, do.	80 do. do. do.
Second, do. do.	70 do. do. do.
Coaft Gram,	80 do. do. do.
Bengal, do.	70 do. do. do.
Wheat,	100 do. do. do.
Brandy,	38 fanams per gallon.
Arrack,	18 do. do. do.
Englifh Canvas,	9 pagodas per bolt.

The Ship BETSY, Captain Lennon, has, we hear, put into Mafulipatam with the lofs of her Main-maft, in a very violent Gale of Wind.

The BANGALORE and MARY, were in the fame Gale, and doubts are entertained for the fafety of both thefe Ships.

The weather, to the Northward, has been particularly violent for fome weeks paft, attended with a heavy fwell from the Southward.

The CHICHESTER, Captain Blake, was fpoken, with off Madras Roads, on Tuefday laft, having luckily weathered the gale in which the Betfey was difmafted.

John Pringel, Efq. of the Bombay Eftablifhment is appointed Refident at the Cape of Good Hope, for the affairs of the Britifh Nation.

Letters form Coringa mention, that the Chichefter, Capt. Blake, had put into that port, having fuftained fome damage in a gale of wind, on the 7th and 8th of laft month—Capt. Blake was in company with the Mary, Capt. Stephenfon, and Bangalore, Capt. Frayer:—The former was very leaky before the Gale, and the fea made a fair breach over her on the 7th—the laft time Capt. B. faw her.

Capt. Howell of the Bengal Artillery, is appointed Commandant of the troops at Bencoolen, in the room of the late Capt. Hamilton, deceafed.

In the COURIER of the 20th Inftant, it was mentioned, under a certain degree of caution, that the capture of the Pigot, was effected by the treachery of her own crew; and we have to add, that the paragraph alluding to the circumftance, in juftification of ourfelves, was copied literally from a Bengal Print. The caution obferved on the occafion, we find, not to have been unneceffary—for we are now enabled on incontrovertible authority, to contradict a report, highly difreputable, and which, in the event, might have proved extremely prejudicial to the interefts of the Ship's Company.

Since the publication of the paragraph in queftion, we have received a particular account of the capture of the Pigot, in a letter from an officer, who ferved on board that fhip; and being inclined to do every poffible juftice to the bravery and conduct of the officers and crew, we do not conceive that we could more effectually ferve to that end, than by inferting the following extract from the letter itfelf.

"I beg leave to inform you, that your information on the fubject of the Pigot Indiaman, is far from being correct; and feverely arraigns men, who not only in the firft engagement behaved with courage, and fteadinefs, but fhewed afterwards a moderation worthy of their former conduct: fo far from demanding any Salvage money, in the way you defcribe, the fubject was never fo much as mentioned, to Captain Ballantyne, or his Officers.—Every man, I believe, was convinced in his own mind that he would receive it at a proper feafon; and upon affurance of this, the Crew was not only anxious to engage the very fuperior force, which appeared on the 7th of February, but was reluctantly reftrained from Action. Captain Ballantyne, on the Prudente firing her firft gun (at the diftance of half a league, *at leaft*.) went upon the Quarter Deck, having previoufly confulted with his Officers, and addreffed the fhip's Company, and remarked to them, that he fhould be extremely forry to facrifice the Lives of men, who had diftinguifhed themfelves fo eminently on a former occafion, and engaging the Force now oppofed to them, would certainly be a facrifice of the men—after this cool reprefentation, and being ftill unwillingly reftrained from firing, the Captain ordered the colours to be ftruck—and they were ftruck by his order—but not before the Prudente had fired eight or ten guns."

"Captain Ballatyne's conduct was marked with great prudence, and good *fenfe*, in as high a degree as his courage was confpicuous upon the 17th of January—but for me to enter into any juftification of a conduct which is proof againft mifreprefentation would be in itfelf abfurd."

"Your contradicting the previous information with refpect to the Capture, in the Courier of the 20th Inftant, will be a piece of reafonable juftice to men who deferve it. [illegible] have this from an Officer of the Pigot at the [illegible] taken, and who was prefent from the [illegible]g, to the end of the proceedings [illegible] to the fact of ftriking the Colours."

His Majefty's Ships Orpheus, Centurion, and Refiftance, after their departure from the Cape, fteered for the Ifland of Roderique, where they anchored on the 5th, and failed on their Cruife off the Mauritius on the 15th of April.

On the 25th they captured the Dorothea Elizabeth.

On the morning of the 5th of May, the Orpheus chafed a large Ship, which fhe came up with at Noon—and which hoifted the National Colours, a clofe action immediately enfued—a ftrong gale of wind blowing at the time, and the fhips going nearly 9 Knots. At 5 Minutes paft one o'Clock the Enemy ftruck—She proved to be the Guay Trouien, formerly the Princefs Royal. The Action was gallantly fuftained on both fides, and the Commander of the Guay Trouien wounded in three places.

The Guay Trouien had twenty one men killed and fixty wounded—The Orpheus had one killed, and nine wounded.

After this capture the Squadron proceeded to Maheé, and landed 300 of the Prifoners, 200 of whom remained on the Ifland: here they alfo took the Brig L'Olivette.

The Refiftance whilft laying at Maheé, chafed, came up with, and captured Les deux Andres, from Mofambique, having on board nearly 400 Slaves, and bound for the Mauritius.

On the 1ft of June the Squadron failed for Madras.

The Packet to be forwarded from Bengal to Europe, by the Boddington, was expected to be clofed on the 7th Inftant.

BOMBAY—JAN. 3d.

Laft night arrived a Pattamar Boat from Goa, with Captain Carfe, of the Reliance on board, who has favoured us with the following intelligence:—On his paffage from Goa, he faw the China Fleet, lately departed from this port, all well, off Bencout, and proceeding down the Coaft with a very favourable breeze — Captain Carfe expreffes himfelf much obliged to Major Lampard, for the affiftance which he offered him, while his fhip was in diftrefs, and in danger of being driven on fhore at Cannanore: he ordered out a battalion of Europeans, and placed them on the beach, to be in readinefs to afford every aid in their power, in cafe of the fhip's ftriking, both to the crew, veffel, and cargo—Major Lampard alfo caufed lights to be erected along the fhore in the night, and fignals to be made.

The Pattamar that brought accounts of feeing a fhip off Goa, (fuppofed to be the Ceres) was the Reliance, then fteering into that port to be refitted; but as Captain Carfe could get no mafts, fpars, or fails at Goa, he was under the neceffity to come up here, to be fupplied with thefe articles, and then proceed to his fhip at Goa, from which place he expects to fail in the latter end of September. We hear that only four lafcars were killed in the Reliance, by the mainmaft going overboard.

On the 4th Inftant, arrived in Bombay Harbour, the Ship Hunter of New York, Captain Hacker, laden with Provifions and American ftaples.

This fhip left New York on the 10th February laft, and owing to her having taken an unfrequented rout, fhe faw, no fail on her paffage hither after leaving the latitude of the Weftern Ifles—From the information received by this Veffel, we are happy in having it in our power to contradict the late report, circulated here of the death of General Wafhington, who happily lives in the continued enjoyment of health and honor. The contagious fever which had raged at Philadelphia with fuch fatality; had ceafed with the unfeafonable faltry weather that prevailed at that time, and which aided the infection in carrying off four thoufand of its inhabitants.

Political mifunderftandings had lately exifted between the Britifh Court and the States of America, originating among other caufes, from the delayed execution of a treaty fubfifting between the two Nations, relative to the delivering up to the Americans certain pofts upon the Southern frontiers, and on the other hand a complaint on the part of Great Britain, againft the extraordinary fupplies of provifions to the Armies of the French Republic, by the fubjects of the United States. We have pleafure in adding, that thefe differences had ceafed, and that there was every appearance not only of perfect harmony but the greateft Amity likely to fucceed.

Mr. Genet, that turbulent Commiffioner from the National Convention to the United States, had rendered himfelf fo unpopular by his factious intrigues, that it became neceffary for him to be withdrawn. The Reprefentative of the Republic about to fucceed him, is we hear Mr Le Tombe, a man of more pacific and temperate meafures.

The rupture with the Algerines has occafioned in the Congrefs, much ferious and fpirited difcuffion, vigorous meafures were about to be adopted to repel the hoftilities. It had been decreed in Congrefs, inftantly to build and equip for the occafion, four Frigates each of 44 guns of eighteen pounders, and two Sloops of War of 20 guns.—It was complained on the part of the Americans, that the aggreffion was not only unwarranted, but unexpectedly brought upon them by a peace, haftily negociated between the Portuguefe and that Piratical State, by feveral of the confederated powers againft France.—The firft act of hoftilities on the part of the Algerines was the *capture of eleven fail of American Merchantmen*, and this lofs would have been infinitely greater had not the Portuguefe timely interfered, by giving convoy to the reft of their fhips by four feventy four-gun fhips, beyond the reach of thefe licentious Marauders.

On Tuefday, June the 10th, the half yearly Seffions were opened at the New Court Houfe of Calcutta, before the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court, when the following Gentlemen were fworn in of the Grand Jury, viz.

David Vanderheyden, Efq. Foreman.

Wm. Dickfon,	George Williamfon,
G. F. Grand,	John Melville,
N. B. Edmonftone,	John Buller,
Alexander Colvin,	Thomas Gowan,
Charles Law,	Roger Gale,
John Hall,	Anthony Lambert,
Henry Trail,	Charles Barber,
G. Richard Foley,	James Wintle,
James Miller,	James Alexander,
John Reid,	Jonathan Court,
Francis Horfley,	and R. Ireland, Efqrs.

MR. JUSTICE HYDE addreffed the Grand Jury in a fhort but perfpicuous charge. He recommended to the Gentlemen of the Jury, the due confideration of the Oath, which they had juft taken, as comprizing the Sum and effence of their duty. He introduced feveral obfervations of general application, and fome as referring to particular cafes; that appeared in the Kalendar of the prefent Seffions. We regret our inability to enter into thefe particulars; but at the diftance at which we were placed from the Bench, we could only catch the general Scope of the charge, and to that alone, therefore, we feel it proper to confine our ftatement.

We underftand that the number of offences in the Kalendar is confiderable. The Grand Jury yefterday found feveral bills.

The Court Houfe, fince laft Seffions, has undergone a complete repair:—the moft obvious improvement is a new ftair cafe, which renders this feat of Juftice, much more acceffible than formerly. [*Mirror.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the Silk produced here, has been found good in Europe, and Afia; yet it giv[illegible] much pleafure, for the fatif[illegible] to communicate, [illegible] channel [illegible] your Paper, the additional approbation of the Supreme Government of Batavia, an intimation, which I alfo confider a duty to the Honorable Mr. Eilbracht, Governor of Pullicat, by whofe means, the communication has been obtained.

I am Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George: June 21ft, 1794.

TO DOCTOR ANDERSON, MADRAS.

WORTHY SIR,

I HAVE the pleafure to fend you an extract of a letter, of the Supreme Government, at Batavia, of the 3d of December, 1793, by which it appears, of what quality the fkain of Yellow, and the fkain of White Silk, which you had the goodnefs to fend me in 1792, has been found there to be; what each fort of Silk has been judged worth, and, that it has been fent to Holland in behalf of the Company.

At the fame time, I thank you for the Seed of the Weft India Baftard Ceder Tree, which I am now fending to Batavia, where it may be tried much better than I can do, at this dry, and barren Pullicat.

I have the honor to be, with all efteem,
Worthy Sir,
Your very humble,
and very obedient Servant,
(*figned*) JACOB EILBRACHT.

Pullicat: 17th June, 1794.

EXTRACT of a Letter, of their Honors, the Supreme Government of Batavia, written to the Corromandel Government, under date the 3d December, 1793.

"And having accepted for communication, what is further quoted in § 292, and the next following, concerning the progrefs which the Englifh make in the Culture of diverfe products, we have at once engaged the Senior Merchants of the Caftle here, in their prefence, and under their infpection, to get examined by intelligent people, the famples of Silk, mentioned in § 297, a fkain of yellow, and one of white, and have farher refolved, to fend the report made of the refult of the examination of them, to Holland, together with the abovementioned two fkains tranfmitted by you, to fhew that the faid two fkains of Silk, have been found to be of a good quality, and have been eftimated; the Yellow Silk at 400 Rix Dollars, the Picol, and the White, at 600 Rix Dollars."

Agrees.
(*figned*) ABRAHAM DORMIEUX,
Sworn Clerk.

BIRTHS.

Lately—at Vellore, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Prefton, of a Son.

Lately—at Calcutta, the Lady of Thomas Dafhwood, Efq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta—Mr. J. D. Conyers, to Mifs Helena Barraud.

Edmund Morris, Efq. to Mrs. Stark.

DEATH.

Lately—Lieutenant Boifdaune, of the Honorable Company's Infantry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

In one of the lateſt American Papers, I met with the following humourous *Articles of accuſation*, againſt GENERAL WASHINGTON;—favour me by giving them a corner in your Paper.

1. THAT he is at leaſt an inch taller than the generality of the *citizens* of the common wealth—and therefore in order to preſerve that *perfect equality* which ſhould pervade a republic of *Freemen*, he ſhould be reduced to a level with us by paring his heels, this charge ought to be *capital*; but God forbid we ſhould be guilty of ingratitude to a man, to whom we doubtedly owe *ſomething*.

2. The ſaid Preſident has been frequently ſeen riding in a coach drawn by four elegant bay horſes; when it is certain that a great majority of the *freemen* of this common wealth cannot afford a ſingle horſe chaiſe—and further, the country people coming to market are led into dangerous and dreadful miſtakes by this grandeur, and have more than once taken the Preſident for *Prince Edward*; whereas the citizens of a republic ſhould never be deceived by their rulers in any thing—We therefore inſiſt, that he no longer preſume to ride in a coach.

3. That the ſaid Preſident walks upright and with gentility, which gives him too much an air of importance and ſuperio[illegible], eſpecially if he happens to meet w[illegible]me [illegible] *ing, round-ſhoulder[illegible]* of [illegible] well known, there are *many* in this common wealth, who are nevertheleſs as *free* as he.—This odious mark of precedence may be removed by giving him a jerk or two on the wheel.

4. He is generally ſeen with a clean ſhirt on, which is not the caſe with us *all*.

5. It can be proved by ſeveral of the *citizen* ſervants of the Preſident's houſehold, who as genuine ſons of freedom are reſolved to ſtep forward, if legally called upon, that he has his ſhoes and buckles cleaned regularly every morning; which, if we conſider the vaſt conſumption of blacking and chalk, or whiting, occaſioned thereby in one year only, will be found to be a dangerous precedent of extravagance and luxury in a *commonwealth*.

6. He permits Mrs. Waſhington to give gratis, a diſh of tea to her friends, and the ladies of the city, once a week; which diſh of tea, or, I ſhould rather ſay, which *diſhes* of tea, for there are doubtleſs many of them drank, are certainly paid for out of the public treaſury.

7. That the ſaid Preſident allows his horſes aforeſaid, twelve quarts of oats per day, a-piece: beſides as much hay as they can ſtuff; ſhameful extravagance in a *Republic!*

8. That the ſaid Preſident is by far too profuſe in giving pennies to the children in the houſe; which, beſides the abſolute waſte of Caſh, has a tendency to make our children leſs contented and docile, when they hear that others fare better.

9. That he employs a barber to comb and ſhave him every day, whereas, I am ſure, that *for my part*, I cannot afford one even to take my beard off.

10. That he is one of the *beſt* and *greateſt* men in the world, and conſidered ſo by all the world, but a few of us *knowing ones*.

Your always,
JONATHAN CASH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

THE following extract from a late Publication of infinite merit, has ſtruck me very forcibly, from the peculiar juſtice of the obſervations it contains—they are conſolatory to the depreſſed, and a leſſon of importance to the elevated. Will you favor me with their inſertion in your impartial Paper.?

" AS the different regions of the globe, however removed from the Equator, or the Poles, enjoy equal meaſures of light and darkneſs, though diſtributed in different manners; ſo the different orders of ſociety poſſeſs equal portions of felicity, and are expoſed to equal pains, though the modes of enjoyment and ſuffering be diverſified.

" If the honors of an exalted ſtation, are greater than thoſe of an humble one, its duties are alſo more difficult; if its virtues are more ſplendid, its temptations are more enticing, and its vices more conſpicious; if its enjoyments are more refined, its ſufferings are more acute, and its afflictions more durable.

" Is it ſuppoſed that the burden of labour is heavier than that of indolence, or the pains of indigence greater than thoſe of ſenſuality? Conſider that health often ſmiles on the cheek of poverty, while diſeaſe deforms the face of opulence.

" Do any imagine that the ſolicitude of providing daily ſubſiſtence, is greater than that which attends the improvement, or the ſecurity, of an extenſive eſtate—that the real wants of nature afford more anxiety and care, than the imaginary demands of extravagance—that the evils which are really felt, are greater than thoſe, which diſtempered fancy creates?—Let ſuch conſider the diſcontent, the uneaſineſs, the dejection, the wayward humours, and the ſullen gloom, that ſo often haunt the great and wealthy, and acknowledge that ſleep viſits the couch of ſtraw, and flies from the bed of down.

" Do any imagine that it is more difficult to purſue, with conſtancy and firmneſs, the rugged and thorny paths of the humble vale of life, than to maintain the elevated poſts of dignity and honor, in the midſt of intrigue, of competition, of clamour, and of all the uncertainty of favour?

" Let them reflect on the ſolicitudes and the terrors of the public governor, when unſucceſsful iſſues attend his adminiſtration, when the tide of popular approbation begins to ebb, when his enemies ſpread diſcontent through the land, repreſent him to the people as the author of their calamities, and rouſe them to ſacrifice him as the victim of their fury. The ſtorm often burſts on the palace, when it paſſes inoffenſively over the cottage?

" But ye! who employ your diſtinguiſhed abilities, or exalted power, for the purpoſes for which providence has beſtowed them, fear not that any portion on that reſpect of obedience, and honor, to which you are entitled, will be withdrawn. Goodneſs moving in an elevated ſphere, and guided by diſtinguiſhed wiſdom, ſhines with ſuch an amiable luſtre, poſſeſſes ſuch a commanding influence, and is ſo irreſiſtibly attractive, that ſhe reigns over the hearts of men, and is often conſtrained to bluſh at the homage ſhe receives, becauſe it approaches adoration. Power may intimidate, ſplendour may dazzle, genius may ſurpriſe and delight, but goodneſs alone, can captivate the heart!"

I am Sir,
Yours Obediently,
A SUBSCRIBER.

CRITQUE
ON THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
AN EXTRACT.

" IF the comedies of *Congreve*, did not rack him with remorſe in his laſt moments," ſays a noble critic, " he muſt have been loſt to all ſenſe of virtue," now I will take the liberty of adding, that if Mr. *Sheridan* never felt compunction, if not ſorrow, for producing the Comedy of the School for Scandal, he has been more embrazened by habit than any man ſhould be, who wiſhes to exiſt in the univerſe, obedient to the beheſt of the decalogue, and a promoter of the beautiful purpoſes of ſociety.

When a young man of faſhion is emancipated from the ſeverities of the ſchool, or a beardleſs artiſan, from the obligations of his indenture, they equally ſcud to the Theatre as the emporium of pleaſure, and the mirror of ſocial manners—their minds are then ductile, and their conceptions ruinouſly ardent—knowing not preciſely what is right or wrong, they have not the ability to judge for themſelves, but believe that deed to be moſt excellent, which evidently receives the moſt applauſe.

As theſe premiſes are unqueſtionably true, it is the incumbent duty of ſuch capacious minded men as Mr. *Sheridan*, to depict the progreſs of human nature with delicate caution, and endeavour to cheat a generation into an idea, that men are better than they really are, inſtead of throwing the facinations of wit and pleaſantry about actions, which ſhould only be repreſented to excite abhorrence, and eſtabliſh our antipathies to guilt.

In this diminutive anatomy of the comedy in queſtion, I have no deſire to be faſtidious —The force of example is ſo apparent, that this ſtricture requires no apology—the amiableneſs and ſeeming gallantry of *Macheath*, has brought many to the gallows, and I have no doubt but the gay captivations of *Charles* has brought many to the Gazette —though obſervation has taught me to conſider a *young ſaint* as a ſuſpicious character, I believe a confirmed profligate to be more dangerous—The firſt generally becomes an object of contempt, but the unprofitable iſſue is only attached to himſelf—The conſequences of profligacy are more ſerious; with the callow part of the ſpecies, to appear a rake, is to appear ſeductive, and the end of improper ſeduction is irremediable ruin.

I have my expectations, that we ſhall be anſwerable in futurity for our temporal errors, not according to their letter, but their ſpirit, and that the peccadillo of a peaſant ſhall be forgiven, when the ſlighteſt inroad upon worth in a ſage ſhall not.

To ſtrengthen the bulwark, which cuſtom has raiſed againſt the introduction of debauchery, ſhould be the labour of every wiſe and good man; but to diminiſh or remove theſe barriers, is the toil of an enemy to our well being—.

Though this Comedy certainly poſſeſſes a great portion of merit, conſiſtency and probability are not preſerved in the conſtruction of the plot; it cannot be ſuppoſed that any man in the full enjoyment of his ſenſes, would look with ſo unſcrutinizing an eye upon the enormities of *Charles*, as *Sir Oliver* is made to do in the play: If we may judge by the effect of common events, *Sir Oliver* ought to be portrayed as expreſſing the higheſt reſentment againſt his nephew, for his atrocious abuſe of time and fortune, and the more particularly as he is previouſly taught by *Sir Peter Teazle*, to conſider him as the firſt of human profligates, and his perſonal diſcovery of his exceſſes afterwards in company with *Moſes*, more than equal the unfavourable repreſentations of his guardian, yet all theſe circumſtances that would naturally create diſguſt in the boſom of a prudent man, are ſuppoſed to be obliterated by the immaterial circumſtances, of not diſpoſing of his uncle's portrait —*Sir Oliver* muſt be exceedingly biaſſed by ſelf-love, to permit ſuch a trifling ſacrifice to his vanity, to outweigh an aggregate of vices; I ſhould not have made ſuch a remark in this part of the eſſay, if it was not for the purpoſe of proving, that every time the *School* for *Scandal* is performed, many unthinking blockheads have their ſcandalous purſuits juſtified in their own opinion, by the happy conſequences that attend the immorality of *Charles*; and ridicuouſly imagine that their relations will copy the example of *Sir Oliver*, in permitting the ill-directed effuſions of generoſity, to counterbalance the want of every [illegible] ſocia[illegible] [illegible]ue, that ſhould dignify the human heart—there is another incident likewiſe of a very deſtructive nature, to the happineſs of both ſexes; *Maria* is introduced in the piece as having a ſtrong prediléction in favour of *Charles*, in direct oppoſition to the advice and recommendation of her guardian, whom ſhe believes ought to govern her with the delegated right of a parent; and this rebellion againſt *Sir Peter's* wiſhes, ariſes totally from her contemplation of *Charles's* unwarrantable practices, and whom we are led to believe, ſhe regards moſt affectionately in conſequence of that contemplation. To bring a young lady upon the Stage, of elegant manners, and ſuppoſed probity of mind, in order to prove that ſhe can be only captivated with licentiouſneſs, is giving a public inſtance of female depravity, which I hope for the honour of the ſex, does not exiſt in nature, but eſpecially uncorrupted nature, as in this ſtate we muſt believe *Maria* to be —one of the firſt cauſes of female proſtitution, is that horrid idea, which is univerſally prevalent among men, that the beautiful part of our ſpecies, look with a favourable eye upon men of unlimited gallantry; it is the nouriſhing of ſuch an idea, that impels many a coxcomb to make his ruinous addreſſes to a lady in the firſt inſtance, who would not have dared to tread upon the precincts of her chaſtity, if he had not been encouraged to the infamous trial by attractive examples, ſimilar in their vicious points to *Charles Surface*.

I recollect being at the performance of this Comedy, on the very evening when I firſt read the king's proclamation againſt the progreſs of immorallity, and was not a little ſurprized that the legiſlature ſhould tolerate an exhibition ſo deſtructive of the material principles of that official mandate; but that aſtoniſhment was partly *done away*, when I recollected that the author himſelf was a *legiſlator!* remarkable for his *exemplary life*, and a vehement corrector of the manners of ſome of our beſt chief governors in India!

To be concluded in our next.

CITY ELOQUENCE.

A certain Deputy, whoſe paſtry *genius* is the admiration of the City, diſplayed an *uncommon* portion of oratory in the Court of Common Council, on the introduction of his motion for addreſſing the Prince of Wales. He began with obſerving, that he did not deſire to *puff* off his own merits, or to be *tart* on the oppoſition, that on the contrary, he wiſhed to *preſerve* decorum, for which he had many weighty *reaſons*.—That he did not care a *fig* for mere fame, and though ſome gentlemen might think he was too *cruſty* in oppoſing thoſe, who called themſelves the popular party, yet he had the *comfit* of reflecting, that what he preſumed to *treat* them with, had been well *baked* in the *oven* of deliberation. Gentlemen might aſſert, that his motion would not paſs *current* with the public, but *pies on it*, it was *cruſt hard* that every man ſhould not ſpeak his ſentiments: and as he did not care a *biſcuit* for the patriots, he would not prove himſelf ſuch a *cake* as they ſuppoſed him to be, or *mince* the matter, when his country required that he ſhould *ſerve up* a *diſh* of loyalty. He then, with great ingenuity, remarked, that as there was *mock turtle* and *real turtle*, ſo there was falſe and genuine patriotiſm; and while he was ſatisfied that his conſcience was as clear as a *blanched Almond*, he ſhould not treat the court with any *candied* compliments, with the *whipt Syllabub* of *frothy* eloquence, or the *flour* of fancy; but ſatisfied with having properly *ſeaſoned* his diſcourſe, he hoped the court would *weigh* him by his *deſert*, and do him the juſtice to believe, that the *fruit* of his reflection were not to be bought off even for a *plumb*. The Deputy, in the courſe of his theoretorical compoſition, employed many other ſtriking profeſſional technicals, to which we cannot hope to render juſtice, but which were properly ſuited to the TASTE of the Court.

Willan, the horſe contractor, lately dead, owed his riſe and fortune to a ſingular circumſtanc. In the year 1745, he was oſtler at the Lion at Barnet—the Duke of Cumberland, when on his tour to the north, happened to have a horſe, for his own riding, brought him to look at, at this inn; his [illegible]eſs had doubts of the horſe's anſwering his purpoſe, and with his uſual good humour, enquired every body's opinion, among others, John's—John pronounced the horſe would not ſuit his royal highneſs, and aſſigned his reaſons; he was then aſked, if he knew a horſe to be diſpoſed of thereabouts that would? John replyed in the affirmative; went out immediately, and brought into the inn-yard a horſe which was tried, and gave the duke much ſatisfaction. On his return from Scotland, the duke found John in the ſame capacity, commended his ſkill in horſe fleſh, and aſked him if he was diſpoſed to take a contract for furniſhing a few artillery horſes, for which the duke's recommendation would not be wanting? John bowed, but declined the offer for a reaſon eaſy to be conjectured, the want, of the *one thing needfull*. This want his royal benefactor ſupplied—from a ſmall, this became a great contract. In every ſucceſſive war, his ſervices have been found uſeful, and John the oſtler has died worth *two hundred thouſand pounds*.

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